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ABSTRACT

Tabular data presented in this report comprise: total and black population of the U.S. for every census period from 1790 to 1970, the 50 cities with the largest black population for 1970, an index of residential segregation for 1960, selected views of age and sex, life and death, the educational profile of white and black in 1970, family income for blacks and other minorities compared to whites from 1974-1970, sources of income for whites and blacks for 1972, percent of total national income received by each income tenth, the distribution of black Americans in the occupational structure for 1940-1970, the differences in 1960 and 1970 between the percentage of all workers in an occupation and the percentage of blacks in the occupation for 1960-1970, the annual unemployment rate for black and other minority for 1948-1971, the level of unemployment for persons 16 to 19 years old from 1955 to 1971, and racial differences on selected social indicators such as health, income, education, and occupation. Among the highlights are that differences in health care available to blacks continue to result in higher death rates for them, that the black population has still not achieved the median level of a high school education, that discrepancies for black and white men are constant throughout the occupational structure, that the annual unemployment rate for black and other minorities has remained at about twice the rate of white unemployment since the end of World War II, and that the level of unemployment for persons 16-19 years old now includes one third of the black teenage population. (Author)

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SELECTED DIFFERENCES IN THE LIFE CHANCES OF BLACK AND WHITE IN THE UNITED STATES

by

HOWARD J. EHRLICH

Research Group One

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
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THE DATA PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT ARE TAKEN FROM REPORTS OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. SOURCES OF SPECIAL ANALYSES ARE CITED.

RESEARCH GROUP ONE REPORT No. 17

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And So it all began

Slavery existed in all the states and territories which were enumerated in 1790, with the exception of Vermont, Massachusetts, and the district of Maine. Comparatively few slaves, however, were held in the Northern states; more than nine-tenths of all slaves at the First Census were reported from the Southern states. Virginia ranked first in number of slaves, reporting 292,627. The second in rank was South Carolina, closely followed by Maryland and North Carolina; but the total number of slaves in these 3 states only slightly exceeded the number in Virginia alone. The number of slaves in the United States in 1790 is shown by states in the following summary:

United States	697, 624
New Hampshire	157
Rhode Island	958
Connecticut	2, 648
New York	21, 193
New Jersey	11, 423
Pennsylvania	3, 707
Delaware	8, 887
Maryland	103, 036
Virginia	292, 627
North Carolina	100, 783
South Carolina	107, 094
Georgia	29, 264
Kentucky	12, 430
Southwest Territory	3, 417

The number of slaves at each census from 1790 to 1860, with the percentage of decennial increase, was as follows:

CENSUS YEAR.	Number of slaves.	Per cent of increase.
1790	697, 624	
1800	893, 602	28. 1
1810	1, 191, 362	33. 3
1820	1, 538, 022	29. 1
1830	2, 009, 043	30. 6
1840	2, 487, 366	23. 8
1850	3, 204, 313	28. 8
1860	3, 953, 760	23. 4

The percentages of increase remained remarkably uniform from 1790 to 1830. Indeed, no violent fluctuations occurred during the entire slaveholding period. The higher percentage shown for the decade 1800 to 1810 reflects the large importation of negroes during the years immediately preceding January 1, 1808, after which date the trade in slaves was prohibited. It has been noted that there was little difference between the rate of increase in the white and the negro population in the early part of the century; since nearly all the negroes were slaves, it of course follows that there was little difference prior to 1830 in the rate of increase in slaves as compared with that of whites. After that date, however, the rate of slave increase tended to diminish.

States holding slaves: 1790.

In 1790, eight percent of the population of Afro-Americar was free. In 1860, the number of free blacks had change very little to 11%.

FROM: A Century of Population Growth: 1790-1900, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

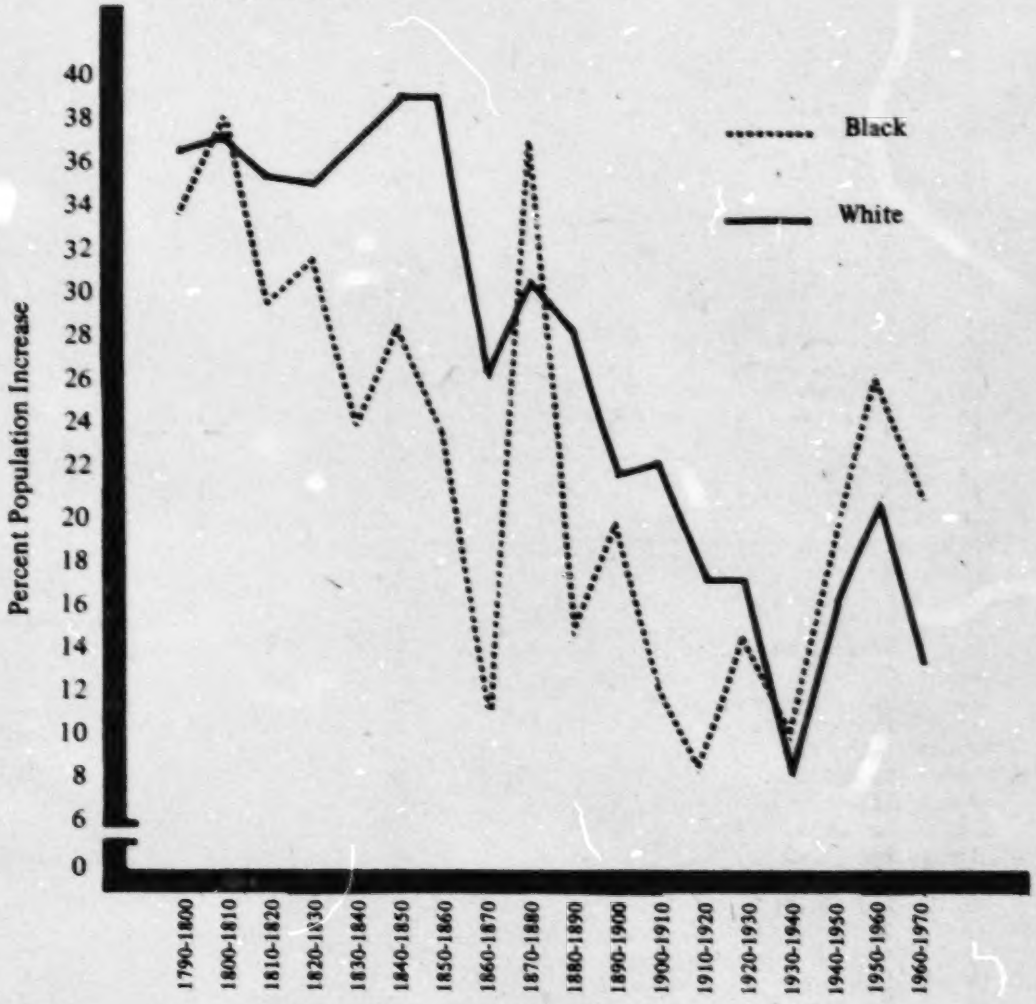
THIS TABLE DISPLAYS THE TOTAL AND THE BLACK POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR EVERY CENSUS PERIOD FROM 1790 TO 1970

Year	Total (numbers in millions)	Black (numbers in millions)	Percent Black
1970	203.2	22.6	11
1960	179.3	18.9	11
1950	150.7	15.0	10
1940	131.7	12.9	10
1930	122.8	12.0	10
1920	105.7	10.5	10
1910	92.0	9.8	11
1900	76.0	8.8	12
1890	63.0	7.5	12
1880	50.2	6.6	13
1870	39.8	5.4	13
1860	31.4	4.4	14
1850	23.2	3.6	16
1840	17.1	2.9	17
1830	12.9	2.3	18
1820	9.6	1.8	18
1810	7.2	1.4	19
1800	5.3	1.0	19
1790	3.9	0.8	19

THE BLACK POPULATION HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY URBAN AND THE LARGER THE METROPOLITAN AREA, THE GREATER THE PROPORTION OF BLACKS IN THE CENTRAL CITIES. THE SUBURBS ARE PREDOMINANTLY WHITE.

Type of residence	Percent Black 1970
United States	11
Metropolitan areas	12
Central cities	21
Central cities in metropolitan areas of—	
2,000,000 or more	28
1,000,000 to 2,000,000	20
500,000 to 1,000,000	19
250,000 to 500,000	15
Under 250,000	11
Suburbs	5
Suburbs in metropolitan areas of—	
2,000,000 or more	5
1,000,000 to 2,000,000	4
500,000 to 1,000,000	4
250,000 to 500,000	6
Under 250,000	6
Outside metropolitan areas	9

Since 1930, the black population has been growing at a slightly faster rate than the white population –



GROWTH OF THE WHITE AND BLACK POPULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1790-1970

IN 1970 THERE WERE 200 AMERICAN CITIES THAT HAD A TOTAL POPULATION OF 25,000 OR MORE AND A BLACK POPULATION OF AT LEAST 10,000. THIS TABLE SHOWS THE 50 CITIES THAT HAD THE LARGEST BLACK POPULATION. ALMOST FIVE OUT OF EVERY TEN BLACK PERSONS (46%) IN THE UNITED STATES WERE LIVING IN THESE CITIES.

Rank 1970	City	Black Population (+000)	Percentage Black (%)
1	New York, N. Y.	1,667	21
2	Chicago, Ill.	1,103	33
3	Detroit, Mich.	660	44
4	Philadelphia, Pa.	654	34
5	Washington, D. C.	538	71
6	Los Angeles, Calif.	504	18
7	Baltimore, Md.	420	46
8	Houston, Tex.	317	26
9	Cleveland, Ohio	288	38
10	New Orleans, La.	267	45
11	Atlanta, Ga.	255	51
12	St. Louis, Mo.	254	41
13	Memphis, Tenn.	243	39
14	Dalla, Tex.	210	25
15	Newark, N. J.	207	54
16	Indianapolis, Ind.	134	18
17	Birmingham, Ala.	126	42
18	Cincinnati, Ohio	125	28
19	Oakland, Calif.	125	35
20	Jacksonville, Fla.	118	22
21	Kansas City, Mo.	112	22
22	Milwaukee, Wis.	105	15
23	Pittsburgh, Pa.	105	20
24	Richmond, Va.	105	42
25	Boston, Mass.	105	16
26	Columbus, Ohio	100	19
27	San Francisco, Calif.	96	13
28	Buffalo, N. Y.	94	20
29	Gary, Ind.	93	53
30	Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	88	20
31	Norfolk, Va.	87	28
32	Louisville, Ky.	86	24
33	Fort Worth, Tex.	78	20
34	Miami, Fla.	76	23
35	Dayton, Ohio	74	31
36	Charlotte, N. C.	73	30
37	Mobile, Ala.	67	35
38	Shreveport, La.	62	34
39	Jackson, Miss.	61	40
40	Compton, Calif.	56	71
41	Jersey City, N. J.	55	21
42	Tampa, Fla.	55	20
43	Flint, Mich.	54	28
44	Savannah, Ga.	53	45
45	Toledo, Ohio	53	14
46	San Diego, Calif.	53	8
47	Rochester, N. Y.	50	17
48	Oklahoma City, Okla.	50	14
49	San Antonio, Tex.	50	8
50	East St. Louis, Ill.	48	69

IN 1970 THERE WERE 153 AMERICAN CITIES THAT HAD POPULATIONS GREATER THAN 100,000. THIS TABLE SHOWS THE MINORITY POPULATION PERCENTAGES FOR THE 50 LARGEST CITIES.

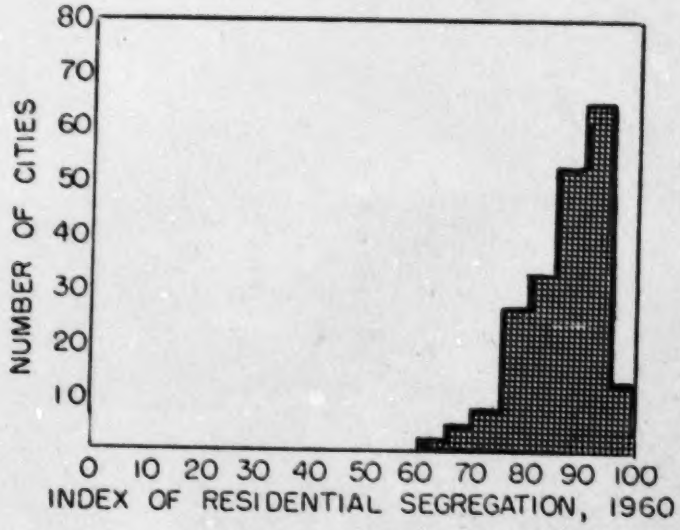
Rank 1970	City	Total Population (+000)	Black (%)	Other Minority (%)
1	New York, N. Y.	7,895	21	2
2	Chicago, Ill.	3,367	33	2
3	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,814	18	5
4	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,949	34	*
5	Detroit, Mich.	1,511	44	*
6	Houston, Tex.	1,233	26	*
7	Baltimore, Md.	906	46	*
8	Dallas, Tex.	844	25	*
9	Washington, D. C.	757	71	1
10	Cleveland, Ohio	751	38	*
11	Indianapolis, Ind.	745	18	*
12	Milwaukee, Wis.	717	15	*
13	San Francisco, Calif.	716	13	15
14	San Diego, Calif.	697	7	3
15	San Antonio, Tex.	654	8	*
16	Boston, Mass.	641	16	2
17	Memphis, Tenn.	624	39	*
18	St. Louis, Mo.	622	41	*
19	New Orleans, La.	593	45	*
20	Phoenix, Ariz.	582	5	2
21	Columbus, Ohio	540	19	*
22	Seattle, Wash.	531	7	5
23	Jacksonville, Fla.	529	22	*
24	Pittsburgh, Pa.	520	20	*
25	Denver, Colo.	515	9	2
26	Kansas City, Mo.	507	22	*
27	Atlanta, Ga.	497	51	*
28	Buffalo, N. Y.	463	20	*
29	Cincinnati, Ohio	453	28	*
30	Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	448	20	*
31	San Jose, Calif.	446	3	4
32	Minneapolis, Minn.	434	4	2
33	Fort Worth, Tex.	393	20	*
34	Toledo, Ohio	384	14	*
35	Portland, Ore.	383	6	2
36	Newark, N. J.	382	54	2
37	Oklahoma City, Okla.	366	14	2
38	Oakland, Calif.	362	35	6
39	Louisville, Ky.	361	24	*
40	Long Beach, Calif.	359	5	3
41	Omaha, Nebr.	347	10	*
42	Miami, Fla.	335	23	*
43	Tulsa, Okla.	332	11	3
44	Honolulu, Hawaii	325	*	65
45	El Paso, Tex.	322	2	*
46	St. Paul, Minn.	310	4	*
47	Norfolk, Va.	308	28	2
48	Birmingham, Ala.	301	42	*
49	Rochester, N. Y.	296	17	*
50	Tampa, Fla.	278	20	*

* refers to a population that is less than 1%

NOTE – OTHER MINORITIES REFERS TO:

Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indians, Koreans, Polynesians, Indonesians, Hawaiian, Aleuts, Eskimos, and others not specified in the Census.

IN 1960, BLACKS AND OTHER MINORITIES WERE EXTRAORDINARILY SEGREGATED BY RESIDENCE IN THE CENTRAL CITY



Note: This index of residential segregation has a value between 0 and 100. The higher the index number, the greater the degree of residential segregation; the lower the index number, the lower the degree of segregation. The value of the index may be interpreted as showing the smallest percentage of blacks and other minorities who would have to change the block on which they live in order to produce an unsegregated distribution. If the percentage of blacks and other minorities living on each block was the same throughout the city the index number would equal 0. The avgrage value for these 207 cities was 86.

Source: Taeuber and Taeuber, 1965

ALTHOUGH THE REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLACK POPULATION HAS CHANGED, THE MAJORITY OF BLACKS STILL LIVE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

	1970	1960	1950	1940	1900	1860
South	53	60	68	77	90	92
Northeast	19	16	13	11	4	4
Northcentral	20	18	15	11	6	4
West	8	6	4	1	0.3	0.1

AND WITHIN REGIONS, RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION HAS SHOWN MINOR CHANGE

	Index of Segregation			
	1970	1960	1950	1940
South		91	88	85
Northeast		79	84	83
Northcentral		88	90	88
West		76	83	83

Note: For the source and interpretation of the segregation indexes see preceding table. These regions, as defined by the Bureau of Census, comprise the following states: South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; Northcentral: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin. West: Arizona, Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

SELECTED VIEWS OF AGE AND SEX, LIFE AND DEATH

	BLACK	WHITE
Expectation of life at birth (1968)	63.7 years*	71.1 years
Birth Rate (the number of live births for every 1,000 women 15-44 years old – 1968)	115*	82
Death Rate (the number of deaths for every 1,000 persons – 1970)	9.5*	9.4
Number of men for every 100 women (1970)	91	95
Median age: Men	21.7 years	27.8 years
Women	23.8 years	30.5 years
% under 5 years of age	11%	8%
% over 65 years of age	7%	10%

*These figures include blacks and other minorities.

DIFFERENCES IN THE HEALTH CARE AVAILABLE TO BLACK AMERICANS CONTINUE TO RESULT IN HIGHER DEATH RATES FOR THEM FOR MOST OF THE MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE UNITED STATES (1940-1969)

Selected Causes of Death (in order of current magnitude)	Ratio: Black and Other Minorities to White			
	1969	1960	1950	1940
Major heart diseases	1.22	1.31	1.37	1.29
Cancer	1.25	1.12	1.03	0.84
Accidents	1.43	1.35	1.25	NA
Influenza and pneumonia	1.87	2.43	2.48	2.19
Diabetes	2.09	1.59	1.20	NA
Cirrohosis of the liver	1.86	1.13	0.87	NA
Tuberculosis	4.70	3.43	4.07	3.68

Note: The rates on which these ratios are based have been adjusted to take into account the differences in the ages of the black and white populations.
NA refers to data which is not available.

INDICATORS OF SELECTED PROBLEMS

	Black
Percentage of living units which lack some or all basic plumbing (1970)	17%
Households owning a car (1970)	37%
Students in public schools that are 80-100% black (1968)	68%
Persons receiving public assistance (1969)	17%
Arrests for major crimes of violence (murder, rape, assault - 1970)	53%
Arrests for property crimes (burglary, larceny, auto theft - 1970)	33%

BLACK EDUCATIONAL LEVELS ARE INCREASING AT A SLIGHTLY FASTER RATE THAN WHITE LEVELS —— BUT THE BLACK POPULATION HAS STILL NOT ACHIEVED THE MEDIAN LEVEL OF A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

	Median years of school completed			
	White	Black	Ratio	Differences in Grade Achieved
1940	8.7	5.8	.67	2.9
1950	9.7	6.8	.70	2.9
1960	10.9	8.2	.75	2.7
1970	12.2	9.9	.81	2.3

Note: These medians refer to persons 25 years of age and older in 1970.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROFILE OF WHITE AND BLACK IN 1970

	White	Black
Functionally illiterate (1969) persons 14 years old and older	0.7%	3.6%
Completing elementary school 14 years old and older	87%	74%
High school drop-outs 14 to 19 years old	11%	18%
Completed high school		
20 to 24 years old	83%	65%
25 to 29 years old	78%	56%
25 years old and older	57%	34%
College enrollment 18 to 24 years old	27%	16%
College graduate (or more) 25 to 34 years old	17%	6%
Median level of schooling	12.2 years	9.9 years

ALTHOUGH EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT BRINGS HIGHER INCOMES, THE RELATIVE EFFECTS OF EDUCATION VARY BY ETHNICITY AND SEX. AT EVERY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, MEN EARN MORE THAN WOMEN AND WHITE MEN EARN MORE THAN BLACK MEN. FURTHER, FOR BLACK MEN - - -

INCREASING EDUCATION HAS NOT RESULTED IN LOWER INCOME DISCREPANCIES

	elementary school (or less)	1-3 years of high school	graduated high school	1-3 years of college	college graduate (or more)
Men					
white	$4,652	7,591	8,960	10,048	12,840
black	3,422	5,617	6,380	8,083	9,290
RATIO	*	.73	.71	.80	.72

FOR BLACK WOMEN INCREASING EDUCATION WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE A RELATIVE PAY-OFF IF IT WERE NOT THE CASE THAT ALL OF THESE INCOMES, EXCEPT FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES, ARE INADEQUATE.

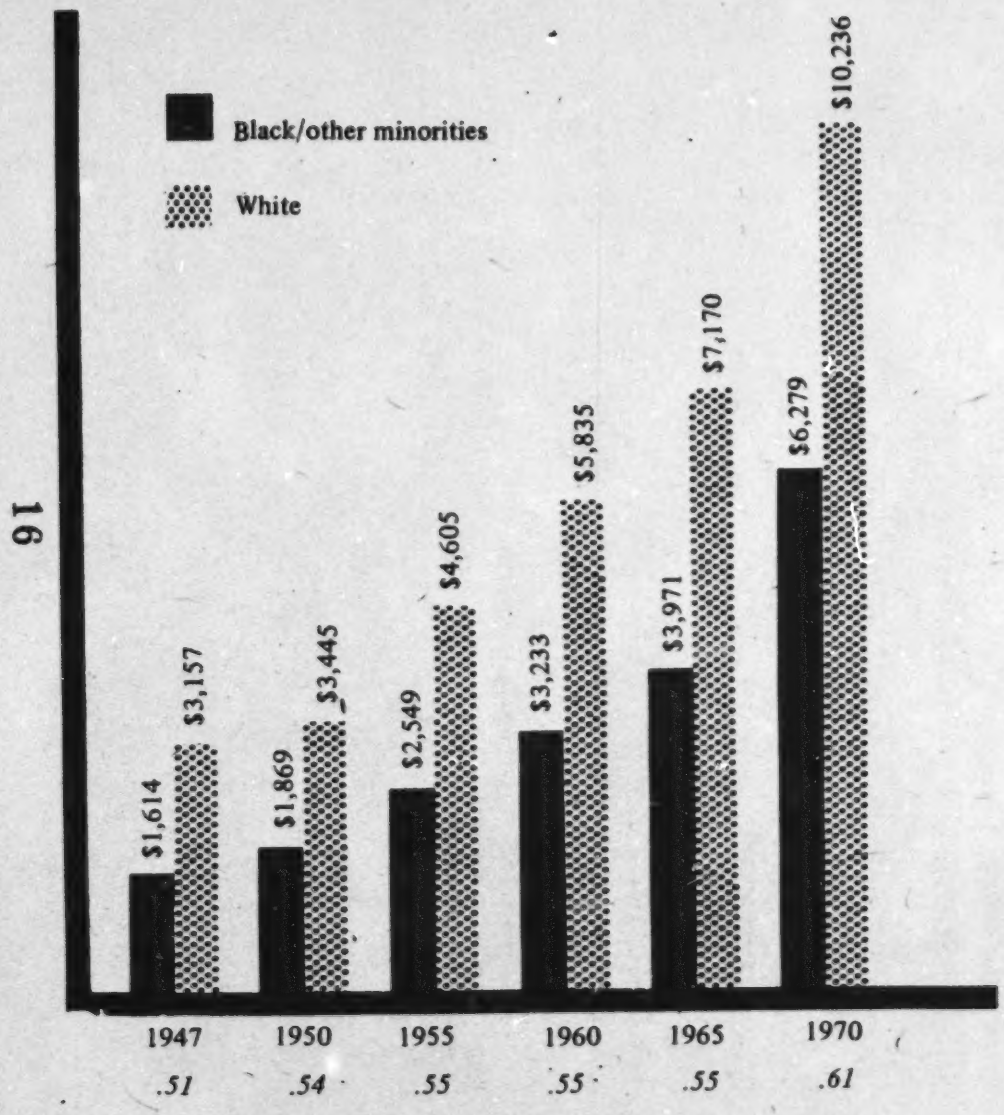
Women					
white	$1,626	2,388	3,380	3,616	6,340
black	1,344	2,393	3,491	4,558	7,744
RATIO	*	*	*	*	1.29

Note: These figures are the median values of the total incomes (for 1970) of persons 25 years old and over.
*Ratios for incomes this low are much less important than the actual income figures.

ALTHOUGH INCOMES VARY BY OCCUPATION, THE DISCREPANCIES FOR BLACK AND WHITE MEN ARE CONSTANT THROUGHOUT THE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE WITH BLACKS RECEIVING AN AVERAGE OF ONE-THIRD LESS. FOR WORKING WOMEN, ETHNIC DIFFERENCES ARE TRIVIALIZED BY THE INADEQUACIES OF WOMEN'S INCOME.

	Men			Women		
	white	black	RATIO	white	black	RATIO
Professional, technical	$11,140	$7,926	.71	$5,743	$6,892	1.20
Managers, officials	10,385	8,021	.74	4,761	5,129	1.08
Clerical	7,337	6,539	.89	3,889	3,895	*
Sales	7,384	3,969	.54	1,357	1,822	*
Craftsmen	8,483	6,138	.72	NA	NA	—
Operatives	6,632	5,216	.79	3,235	3,106	*
Service Workers	3,996	1,545	*	1,387	2,400	*
Private household workers	NA	NA	—	334	907	*
Laborers	2,430	3,491	*	NA	NA	—

Note: These data refer to median salaries in 1970 of persons 14 years old and older.
NA refers to figures which are not available.
*Ratios for incomes this low are much less important than the actual income figures.



This chart shows the median family incomes for blacks and other minorities compared to whites. These data first became available in 1947, and the relative change that has occurred since then has been slight.

Black families in 1970 earned only three dollars for every five earned by white families.

MOST INCOME FOR BOTH BLACK AND WHITE COMES FROM HOURLY WAGES OR A WEEKLY SALARY . . . . . .

But a higher share of black income comes from public assistance, while white persons receive more through self-employment or through their investments.

SOURCE OF INCOME	*WHITE*	*BLACK*
wages and salary	78%	84%
self-employment	8	3
dividends, interest, etc.	5	1
public assistance	1	5
social security, government retirement	4	4
private pensions	2	1
unemployment, workmen's compensation	2	2

Source: Brimmer, 1972

MORE THAN HALF OF ALL BLACK FAMILIES EARNED BELOW WHAT THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS CALLS "A LOWER BUDGET FOR A 4-PERSON FAMILY"

Money Income (1970)	Cumulative Percentage of Families		
	White	Black	All Families
Under $1,000	1.4%	3.5%	1.6%
$1,000 to 1,499	2.3	6.9	2.8
$1,500 to 1,999	3.8	11.6	4.6
$2,000 to 2,499	5.6	16.3	6.6
$2,500 to 2,999	7.5	21.1	8.9
$3,000 to 3,499	9.8	26.2	11.4
$3,500 to 3,999	12.1	30.3	13.9
$4,000 to 4,999	17.0	38.5	19.1
$5,000 to 5,999	22.5	47.8	25.0
$6,000 to 6,999	28.3	55.5	31.0
Median	$10,236	$6,279	$9,867

Note: Estimates for a 4-person urban family lower budget in autumn 1971 was, on the average, $7,214. This budget permits a food service at 45¢ per meal per person.

FEW CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY INCOME RECEIVED BY FAMILY UNITS

Percent of total national income received by each income tenth

Year	Highest Tenth	2nd Tenth	3rd Tenth	4th Tenth	5th Tenth	6th Tenth	7th Tenth	8th Tenth	9th Tenth	Lowest Tenth
1910	34%	12%	10%	9%	8%	7%	6%	6%	5%	3%
1918	35	13	10	9	8	7	7	6	4	2
1921	38	13	10	9	7	7	6	5	3	2
1929	39	12	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	2
1937	34	14	12	10	9	7	6	4	3	1
1948	31	15	12	10	9	8	6	5	3	1
1950	29	15	13	11	9	8	6	5	3	1
1952	30	15	12	11	9	8	6	5	3	1
1954	29	15	12	11	9	8	6	5	3	1
1956	31	15	12	11	9	8	6	5	3	1
1958	27	16	13	11	9	8	6	5	3	1
1960	28	16	13	11	9	8	6	5	3	1
1962	27	16	13	11	9	8	7	5	3	1
1964	30	15	13	11	9	8	6	4	3	1
1969	29	16	12	11	9	8	6	5	3	1

Note: This concentration is even more intense than this breakdown suggests. For example, the top 5% of families received 21% of all money income in 1969.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK AMERICANS IN THE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE APPEARS TO BE CHANGING SLOWLY AND ALMOST 4 OUT OF 5 BLACK WORKERS ARE STILL IN THE LOW SKILL/LOW PRESTIGE JOBS

	1940	1950	1960	1970
Occupation of Employed Men:				
Professional, technical	2%	2%	3%	3%
Managers, officials	1	2	2	4
Clerical, sales	2	4	7	9
Craftsmen	4	8	11	14
Operatives	13	21	27	28
Service workers	15	15	16	13
Laborers	22	24	22	18
Farmers, farm laborers	41	24	12	6
Occupation of Employed Women:				
Professional, technical	4%	5%	8%	8%
Managers, officials	1	1	1	1
Clerical, sales	2	5	9	23
Craftsmen	—	1	1	1
Operatives	6	15	14	18
Service workers	70	62	62	44
Laborers	1	2	1	1
Farmers, farm laborers	16	9	4	2

THE DIFFERENCES IN 1960 AND 1970 BETWEEN THE PERCENTAGE OF ALL WORKERS IN AN OCCUPATION AND THE PERCENTAGE OF BLACKS IN THE OCCUPATION HIGHLIGHT THE DISCREPANCIES AND SLOW CHANGES IN THE TWO POPULATIONS

	Male		Female	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
Professional, technical	- 8%	- 8%	- 4%	- 4%
Managers, officials	-18	- 8	- 6	- 2
Clerical, sales	- 9	- 4	-28	-19
Craftsmen	- 8	- 6	0	0
Operatives	+ 7	+ 8	- 1	+ 4
Service workers	+ 9	+ 6	+38	+22
Laborers	+14	+11	+ 1	+ 1
Farmers, farm laborers	+ 9	+ 5	+ 2	+ 2

Note: If there were no differences, the entries would be 0. Negative signs refer to the percentage of blacks underrepresented; positive signs to the percentage overrepresented.

THE ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR BLACK AND OTHER MINORITY PERSONS HAS REMAINED AT ABOUT TWICE THE RATE OF WHITE UNEMPLOYMENT SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO

	Black and Other Minorities	White	Ratio
1948	5.9	3.2	1.7
1950	9.0	4.9	1.8
1955	8.7	3.9	2.2
1960	10.2	4.9	2.1
1965	8.1	4.1	2.0
1970	8.2	4.5	1.8
1971	9.9	5.4	1.8

THE LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT FOR PERSONS 16 TO 19 YEARS OLD NOW INCLUDES ONE-THIRD OF THE BLACK TEENAGE POPULATION --- AND BOTH BLACK AND WHITE RATES ARE INCREASING

	White	Black/Other Minorities	Ratio
1955	10.3	15.8	1.5
1960	13.4	10.2	0.8
1965	13.4	26.2	1.9
1970	13.5	29.1	2.1
1971	15.1	31.7	2.1

Note: Standard unemployment rates, as above, are the percentage of unemployed persons over 16 years of age who are counted as being in the labor force. There are many problems with this. For example, part-time workers are often counted as employed even when many of them would work full time if full time employment was available. Defining the "labor force" is also problematic. For example, people who did not look for work in the month prior to the census or survey (most probably because they were demoralized), or who were ill, or "retired" or "too old" to work, are not counted as being in the labor force.

AN UNOFFICIAL BUT MORE REALISTIC VIEW OF UNEMPLOYMENT REVEALS ONE OUT OF EVERY FOUR AMERICANS WITHOUT WORK (1971) ——

	MILLIONS
1. Official labor force (including Armed Forces)	85.8
2. Gainfully employed (including Armed Forces)	81.1
3. Official unemployment	
a. Numbers	4.7
b. As percentage of civilian labor force	5.7%
4. Unofficial unemployment	
I. Disclosed but set aside	
a. Underemployed	2.7
b. Job wanters	
1. Discouraged	.8
2. Encourageable	3.6
II. Hidden and ignored	
c. Unemployables	1.0
d. Housewives	5.0
e. Men (25–54)	.5
f. Older people (55 and over)	4.0
g. Students	3.0
h. Enrollees in manpower programs	.3
Subtotal (4)	20.9
5. Real labor force (1 plus 4, excluding underemployed)	104
6. Real unemployment	
a. Millions	25.6
b. As percentage of real labor force	24.6%

Source: Gross and Moses, 1972

TIME LAG BETWEEN BLACKS AND WHITES ON SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS - -

another view of the gap between black and white comes from examining the number of years earlier that the white population attained the level which the black population just reached.

In this year . . .	on this dimension	Black Americans had achieved the level that whites held this number of years ago . . .
INDICATORS OF HEALTH		
1968	Maternal and infant mortality	38+ years
1968	Rate of death	22 years
1968	Expectation of life at birth	30 years
1968	Percentage of hospital births	17 years
INCOME		
1970	Median family income	7 years
1970	% of families earning over $15,000 (constant dollars)	12 years
EDUCATION		
1970	Median years of education	28 years
1969	% of persons functionally illiterate	24 years
1970	% of persons 25 years and older who completed 4 or more years of college	25 years
OCCUPATION		
1970	% of white collar workers	30+ years
1970	% of professional/technical workers	18 years

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From the author

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